

WEATHER FORECAST:
Generally fair to-day and to-morrow; not much change in temperature.
Highest temperature yesterday, 38; lowest, 30.
Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

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BUDGET AND TARIFF LEADING MEASURES FOR 67TH CONGRESS

Regular Session, Starting Today, Expected to Last Many Months.

BIG EXPENDITURE CUT

Estimates Showing Effects of Dawes's Drive Are Looked For.

SHIP SUBSIDY IS FAVORED

President to Deliver Message To-morrow — Important Legislation Programme.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.
The first regular session of the Sixty-seventh Congress will begin to-morrow with a heavy programme of highly important legislation. The enactment of a new protective tariff will feature the session, which will continue many months and which, among other things, will consider a ship subsidy, a bonus for soldiers of the world war, reorganization of the Government departments and appropriations for the conduct of the Government for the fiscal year beginning July 1 next.

President Harding will submit the estimates for the appropriations as soon as the session starts. They have been turned over to him by Gen. Dawes, in charge of the Federal budget, and will be the basis for a series of appropriation bills.

While no figures on the expected cost of running the Government for the next year are available for publication to-night, it is certain that material reductions in the estimates will result. These are possible from the Administration's vigorous retrenchment policy and the curtailment in many ways of Federal activities. The saving, it is expected, will amount to several hundred millions of dollars.

Harding Message Tuesday.
President Harding will deliver his regular message to Congress on Tuesday, when the Senate and House will be in joint session. In this he will recommend the immediate passage of the tariff law, which he now in fairly definite form, as it had been developed during the extraordinary session which ended a week ago.

Mr. Harding will inform Congress that he regards economic conditions as sufficiently well stabilized to permit the enactment of the tariff law. It had been felt for a time that the early passage of the tariff law would tend to disrupt conditions further, and there was a strong feeling to let matters alone for some months. Mr. Harding, however, has been studying trade and financial reports to an extent that he believes the tariff law now can be passed with beneficial instead of detrimental results.

It will be spring in all probability before the tariff law will go through. While the bill is in the hands of the committee, the expectation is that much reworking will have to be done in order to satisfy the various elements. Up to this time most of the work has been in committee. When the bill gets on the floor much time will be consumed.

President Harding's present plan provides for a special message to Congress some time in January on the question of ship subsidy, which the Administration favors. Just what will be proposed is not entirely clear, but the expectation is that the Administration will put forward concrete proposals for Government help to shipping that will insure an adequate American merchant marine.

Rearrangement of Bureaus.
The new Congress also will be called upon to provide a rearrangement of the Government departments along lines which will give greater efficiency and reduce expenses. It is expected that soon after the session starts the committee of which Walter F. Brown is the head will submit a programme for a re-alignment of the departments. This programme, the completion of which had been expected several months ago, is being worked out with the utmost haste. The failure of some of the department heads to agree on some of the features, these, however, are being overcome gradually.

The last of the appropriation bills to be taken up by the Congress will be for naval expenditures. This is necessary because of the Conference for the Limitation of Armament now in progress in Washington. Naturally the whole naval programme will be altered by the readjustments that will be brought about in the agreement reached, although for the present the total of the naval appropriations will be just about the same. Among other items a special sum will have to be provided for the scrapping of the thirty battleships as provided in the Hughes plan.

The personnel of the Senate and the House during the coming session will be virtually the same as during the last session. The House membership in that session was elected a year ago last November, but which came to Washington last April at the call of the President for the extraordinary session.

Berlin Ends Poles' Boycott.
Hindrances to Shipments to Poland Removed.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Dec. 4.
Germany's boycott of Poland has been broken by an order from the Weimar government.

Hays Calls on Children Not to Jam the Mails

A MESSAGE from Postmaster-General Hays addressed "to the boys and girls of the United States" will be read in schools throughout the country to remind those using the mails that the holiday season is here and that "every time a son drops a letter in the mail box 40,000 other letters are already pushing and jamming through the postal machinery."
"One family in about every ten," says Mr. Hays's message, "puts a badly addressed letter in the mail every day. This mixes up over 2,000,000 half addressed letters with the fully addressed letters, which must wait on the slow moving, poorly addressed letters just like the larger boys and girls are delayed by a bunch of bad kids tagging along."

MACARTHUR, BAILED, PROTESTS INNOCENCE

Rich Father Absent Abroad, but Friends of Family Provide \$25,000 Bond.

ALIBI TO BE HIS DEFENCE
Will Not Fight Extradition to New Jersey in Proceedings To-day.

Alexander MacArthur, adopted son of John R. MacArthur, millionaire contractor, who was identified Saturday by Mrs. Helen D. O'Neill and Miss May Louise Bradshaw as the man who attacked them in a lonely spot near Cedar Grove, N. J., last September, MacArthur will appear in Tombs court to-day in proceedings for extradition to New Jersey.

MacArthur's release was effected through the efforts of friends of the MacArthur family. He was arraigned before Magistrate Hating in Tombs court as a fugitive from justice and remanded without bail. Later friends got in touch with Earl E. Fuchs, who arranged with Robert S. Johnstone, Assistant District Attorney, to accept bond of \$25,000, and he was released on an order by Justice Guy of the Supreme Court. MacArthur then went to his home at 177 East Seventy-eighth street.

At his home last night MacArthur said he would not attempt to fight extradition to New Jersey.
His Nothing to Hide.
"I have nothing to hide and can tell my story there as I have done here," he said, as he stood with one arm about his foster mother and the other about the shoulder of his foster brother. "I had never seen those two women before in my life until they walked into Capt. Carey's office and accused me of the attack upon them," he said. "This whole matter surprises me as much as any one. I have nothing to fear here or in New Jersey. My story is true and I am not down on my knees asking favors from any one."

According to the story which MacArthur told reporters after his release, he was in Vineyard Haven, Mass., with the rest of the MacArthur family until September 29. The first attack took place on September 24, according to the police. MacArthur and his family were in the city at that time. He held a party on September 30 for Mrs. MacArthur's birthday and returned from Vineyard Haven on the 31st. He was in the city on the 24th, according to the police. MacArthur admitted he was not quite clear of his whereabouts on the date of the second attack. He said, however, that each time he visited the country place at Cedar Grove he stopped to visit friends of the family, the Snowden-Redfields, and had dinner with them and danced during the evening. They took him to his place in his automobile. He was very positive about this.

The Cedar Grove home of the MacArthur family has long been a place of visiting, and campers made a practice of staying there during the various members of the family. A small lodge on a short distance from the house had been broken into several times by these campers, according to various members of the family. It was said that MacArthur said also that he had seen a strange man wandering about the place at various times last year, but that he might have been an inmate of a nearby asylum.

Father Not Notified.
Capt. Carey learned that MacArthur had been in Paris studying art at the time of the murder of sixteen-year-old Rene Hoxie, and this statement was immediately recognized by the women and other members of the family. It was said that MacArthur's foster father, who is in Italy on business, had not been notified of the affair, as his address was not known at the present time. A message will be sent to him as soon as the family know his address.

In telling of his experiences at Police Headquarters, MacArthur said that he had been questioned continuously, but had been well treated. He said that in the identifying of him by the two women he was placed with seven other men. "The reason they picked me out, I believe," he said, "was that I was in such a disheveled condition. The other men were shaved and clean, but I was not, and was therefore different from the other seven. The women did not come right to me, but went up and down the line several times before singling me out."

MacArthur said that the strange part of the affair is that when he was so well known about Cedar Grove and Montclair he would not have been immediately recognized by the women or by some one in the neighborhood. "It seems rather strange that it took the police and every one else nearly a week to find me when I have been about all the time since. I have nothing to hide nor nothing that I am ashamed of," he said.

QUIET ELECTION IN MEXICO.
Mexico City, Dec. 4.—The municipal elections in Mexico City and suburbs to-day were entirely orderly, and when the polls closed this afternoon there was no report even of minor disturbances.

SIX MEN RESCUED AT SEA IN SEASON'S FIRST SNOWSTORM

Coast Guards Save Fishermen After Motor Craft Is Tossed 17 Hours.

ROCKETS GIVE ALARM
Automobile Kills Bridge Worker, as Flakes Blind Chauffeur's View.

BOY ALONE AN HOUR WEDGED IN LIFT CAR
Frightens Smaller Children Away From Danger, but Is Crushed in Leap.

RESCUER HEARS MOANS
William Miller Found Half Unconscious After Long Trial in Trap.

For an hour yesterday William Miller, 16, of 258 Macdougall street, was held by his crushed legs between a motorboat five miles off the Rockaway coast, where a few of the features of the first snowstorm of the season yesterday. While the city was being put under five inches of snow and slush the fishermen were at the storm's mercy far out of sight of coast guard patrolmen, skilled through with spray and snow water and practically without food. They were located only after the coast between Sandy Hook and Long Beach had been thrown into excitement by the red glare of the rockets they sent up for assistance.

At Long Beach persons on the porch of the Nassau Hotel believed the glare of the rockets meant a ship fire. Telephone messages were sent to the Marine Division of the Police Department, to the Coast Guard station at Tompkinsville and to the Naval Communications Service, asking that aid be despatched at once to the endangered craft.

For four hours Coast Guard cutters and the police patrol John P. Flynn cruised about off the coast seeking the supposed burning vessel. The disabled fishing boat was all they found and because of the draught of the rescuing craft they were unable to approach her. The power boat of Station No. 52, Rockaway Point, was sent to the rescue.

The snow had not begun to fall when the fishermen set out from Flatlands in the Blenheim, N. commanded by Capt. Loure. By the time they were off Rockaway Point the storm broke. This was a few minutes after 10 o'clock. The engine began to miss fire. Finally it quit altogether.

With the snow came a strong wind. The sea, however, remained quiet until late in the afternoon. It was kicked up then and the men in the broken down boat had a difficult time keeping her afloat. Their danger was increased when the storm reached the point where their sight of shore was cut off. So thickly did the great wet flakes come down that the sea a hundred feet off was almost invisible.

About midnight the force of the storm was spent. The wind died down a bit and a weak stomach began to be inculcated. These were the first intervals until 9 o'clock, when the last of them delivered its message to the Nassau Hotel patrons grouped on the porch.

From then on the rescue was only a matter of an hour. Brady on the beach and Capt. Lemay on the Rockaway Point stand, commanding the Rockaway Point station. He ordered out his crew, including Robert Carman, Charles Rider, Louis Reynor and John Sammers. The rescuers used a powerful motor surfboat and reached the Eleanor K without difficulty.

While the storm was long ahead of the calendar winter, which begins on December 22, it found the Street Cleaning Department ready for it. Early in the day the Snow Removal Bureau began preparations to clean up the streets, but when the call came for attention was concentrated only on the busiest of the thoroughfares. Hosenmen were sent out and before midnight practically every street in the movement of food and merchandise had been cleared.

Fatal Accident at Harlem Bridge.
The death reported to the police was that of Dominick Medura, 63 years old, of 629 East 188th street, a switchman employed at Broadway and 225th street in the Harlem Ship Canal. Medura was clearing a surface car track struck by snow and was bent over, with his back to vehicle approaching from the north. An automobile owned by the Ritz-Carlton Automobile Renting Company and driven by Bernard Allen of 65 East Ninety-fourth street, struck him knocking him down. Medura was dead when taken to Columbus Hospital.

Allen, who was detained on a technical charge of homicide, said the driving snow made it impossible for him to see the switchman. In the automobile were R. Y. Patino, who is stopping at the Ritz-Carlton, and G. D. Dorey, who lives at the Pennsylvania Hotel.

Frank McGee, 47 years old, of 71 St. Nicholas avenue, was blinded by the snow as he crossed Eighth avenue at 11th street late in the afternoon, and before he could clear his eyes a surface car struck him. His skull was fractured and he died at Harlem Hospital, where he was taken, it was said his condition was serious.

According to the forecasters in the Weather Bureau the storm was dragged over New York by a centre of low pressure that came up the coast at great speed, passing off the coast of North Carolina in the morning. Last night the low pressure centre was near the low pressure centre was near

Protection of Americans in India Revolt Urged

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—A proclamation has been issued by Nationalist leaders in India calling on loyal natives to assist in protecting all American and European non-combatants "during the revolution which is expected to break over all of India this month," according to information received by Saliendra N. Ghose, director of the American Commission to Promote Self-Government in India. The action was taken, Mr. Ghose asserted, "because of the virtual certainty that the recent order of the British Government outlawing the All-India Congress and similar bodies will lead to control of the independence movement passing to younger and more militant men."

WOMAN WHO 'WOULD HOLD OUT TILL HELL FROZE OVER' SWERVES A MAN.

Charges that attempts were made to intimidate Mrs. Helen M. Hubbard, a juror, will be laid before the Grand Jury to-morrow night, it was announced late to-night by Milton U'Ren, Assistant District Attorney.

August Fritz, foreman of the jury, issued a signed statement to-night, saying that one of the woman jurors, who was in the minority, refused to consider the evidence from the beginning and declared that "she would cast her ballot and would not change it until hell froze over." Two jurors voted for conviction, according to Fritz. His statement was as follows:

I made this statement as a juror to the public. There was a tacit understanding that the members of the jury would not make individual statements. I have learned since that a number of the jury have, however, done so, and I believe, as foreman, that it is well for those interested in the administration of justice that the citizens of San Francisco should have facts.

The ten members of the jury who were called to the hall for acquittal felt that they voted on the evidence fully considering it all. One of the two jurors refused to consider the evidence from the beginning and said, "she would cast her ballot and would not change it until hell froze over." The other was fluctuating, sometimes casting a blank ballot, sometimes voting for the defence and sometimes voting for the prosecution.

Human liberty and American rights should not be upon the evidence of anybody, but upon evidence.

FRENCH DOCTOR CLAIMS CURE FOR SEASICKNESS

Serum Said to Give Immunity in Worst Storms.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Dec. 4.
Dr. Posenaki, head of the laboratory of the Pasteur Institute, has discovered a cure for seasickness. It is announced.

All the future transatlantic traveler with a weak stomach needs is to be inoculated with Posenaki's serum by the ship's doctor as soon as he gets on board and thereafter he can laugh the best efforts of the storm king to scorn.

For months past Dr. Posenaki has been experimenting with an ingenious apparatus invented by a well known engineer, M. Jouan, which reproduces every movement of a storm tossed vessel. He put all sorts of animals, rabbits, guinea pigs, chickens and pigeons, in the apparatus, none of which was affected even after six hours of the roughest movements. Dogs, on the other hand, suffered severely in 50 per cent. of the experiments unless given some of the Posenaki serum.

MARINE KILLS FARMER STANDING NEAR TRAIN

Warrant Issued in Louisiana for Postal Guard.
SHELBYVILLE, La., Dec. 4.—Wylie Clarke, a farmer, was shot and killed by a marine postal guard to-day while a Kansas City Southern passenger train was standing at Blanchard, Caddo Parish.

A warrant for T. A. Willis, said to be the marine who shot Clarke, was issued later. Willis is said to have continued with the train on its run, not knowing the fate of the man he had shot.

FOOD, RENTS AND HEAT RISE HIGHER IN BERLIN
Imports Into Germany Now Exceeding the Exports.
BERLIN, Dec. 4.—October imports exceeded exports by 4,200,000,000 marks. Food, agricultural implements and necessary commodities constituted the chief imports.

ARBUCCKE JURY, 10-2 FOR HIM, DISMISSED; NEW TRIAL JAN. 9

Prosecution's Case an Insult to Jurors' Intelligence, Says Foreman.

22 BALLOTS ARE TAKEN

Wild Times as Case Is Argued in Jury Room; Pitched Battle Often Near.

San Francisco, Dec. 4.—After forty-one hours of deliberation the seven men and five women on the jury that tried Rescoe Arbuckle on a charge of manslaughter in connection with the death of Virginia Rappe were discharged to-day when unable to agree upon a verdict. He will go on trial again January 9.

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ALL ARGUMENTS FAIL TO SHAKE TWO JURORS

Reasonable Doubt Figured in Stand, Says One Woman.
Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—Mrs. Helen M. Hubbard and Thomas Kilkenny were the two jurors whose belief in Arbuckle's guilt could not be shaken by the arguments of the ten others. Twenty-two ballots were taken.

Mrs. Louise Winterburn cast two ballots for conviction, according to reports, but came over to the side of acquittal on the third ballot.

Both Mrs. Hubbard and Kilkenny "battered away from the hall of justice and refused to talk. According to other jurors, however, Mrs. Hubbard stood firm for conviction from the first vote, alleging her unshaken belief in Arbuckle's guilt, and laying stress on the finger prints on the door and her conviction that Arbuckle had deliberately followed Virginia Rappe into a room 1219.

Kilkenny, it was said, cast a blank vote on the first count, then voted for acquittal, and, after consultation with Mrs. Hubbard, swung permanently to conviction. He declined to discuss the case further, it was reported, asserting that his opinion was unchangeable and refusing to talk.

According to jurors, fast and furious battles raged in the jury room during the long hours of deliberation. Violent arguments developed between Mrs. Hubbard and Mrs. Kilkenny.

PROPOSAL TO BE FRAMED TO SUBSTITUTE PACT FOR ANGLLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

JAPANESE SUGGEST WIDER CONSORTIUM

Method of Dealing With China Would Be Made Basis of New Pact.

IN PLACE OF ALLIANCE

Great Britain Would Be Relieved of Difficulties, It Is Argued.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (Associated Press).—Extension of the Chinese consortium, or its development into a more comprehensive agreement, was suggested to-night by unofficial Japanese as a suitable and practicable substitute for the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Mutual abrogation of that convention by Japan and Great Britain is viewed as one of the possibilities of the present conference.

As put forward to-day, the suggestion was that the consortium be developed or merged into a general political agreement among the four or five great Powers. The idea was based, its proponents explained, on the contention that any definite political agreement as to the Far East, including especially China, must in the period of world reconstruction give way to, or be built upon, economic essentials. In other words it is contended that keen economic rivalries affect political stability and are liable to create friction and serious disputes necessitating conciliatory conferences from time to time of the contending parties.

This, it is pointed out, coincides with President Harding's suggestion for continued conferences and might form the basis of a practical understanding.

The Chinese four Power Consortium of October 18, 1920, specifically declares that the national groups composing it believe that the interests of these Chinese people can best be served by cooperative action in procuring for the Chinese Government the capital necessary for a programme of economic reconstruction and improved communications. It is remarked that a particular political importance attaches to the agreement because the Powers were able to make fairly definite arrangements with Japan concerning the so-called special interests of Japan in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia. The arrangement was concluded after a visit to Japan of Thomas W. Lamont, representing the American group of bankers who succeeded in obtaining the withdrawal of the Japanese objection to the inclusion of Manchuria and Mongolia into the scope of the consortium.

It was understood at the time that frank exchanges led to a full appreciation by the American, British and French Governments of Japan's purpose in merely having a guaranty of the security of her national defence and her economic existence. The Japanese Government issued an announcement that the above Governments expressly declared that they not only contemplated no activities inimical to the vital interests of Japan, but that they were ready to give a general assurance which would be deemed sufficient to safeguard those interests.

Declaration by Japanese delegates at Friday's conference that Japan had no intention of relinquishing her holdings in the Manchurian province of Kwangtung has been interpreted in some quarters as official notice that Japan intends to hold fast to all her legitimately acquired interests in Manchuria and Mongolia. Vice-Foreign Minister Han-han, who announced the Kwangtung policy, added this sentence, which has attracted attention in political circles as perhaps indicating Japan's position on any future political arrangement:

"The territory in question forms a part of Manchuria—a region where, by reason of its proximity to Japan's territory more than anything else, she has vital interests in that which relates to her economic life and national safety."

The Chinese consortium has not yet been accepted by China and it has not yet operated.

The British position as to the alliance was to-day summed up by British correspondents as emphasizing that England has no wish to desert an ally who so gallantly supported her in war time, but that in considering the question of renewing the alliance she has to bear in mind strong antipathies in the United States as well as in certain British dominions.

Therefore, it was said, it might be assumed that Great Britain was seeking some form of modified agreement or treaty whereby the alliance itself might be abrogated with a substitute in the form of an understanding perhaps embracing Japan's territorial integrity by the three Powers—or with France—the four big Powers, making up the financial consortium.

De Valera Warns Irish of Sacrifices to Come

ALWAYS, Dec. 4 (Associated Press).—"Freedom was never won without sacrifice; the country must be prepared now to face sacrifices as it has been in the past," said Eamon de Valera, who delivered a short address here to-day on resuming his speaking tour, which was broken off last week in order that he might attend Saturday's session of the Dail Eireann in Dublin. Mr. de Valera threw no light on the result of the Dublin deliberations.

SINN FEINERS REJECT FINAL BRITISH OFFER

Dail Eireann's Answer Is Given to Lloyd George in Downing Street.

FUTURE CALLED GLOOMY

One Ray of Hope Left, but It Is Small—Doubt if Truce Will Be Extended.

LONDON, Dec. 4 (Associated Press).—Premier Lloyd George hurried back to London from Chequers Court to-day to receive the report of the representatives of the Dail Eireann, who returned from Dublin, on the latest proposals of the British Government respecting the Irish settlement. In the conference at Downing Street between the British Ministers and the Sinn Fein delegates, which followed the Premier and his colleagues were informed that the proposals were not acceptable. Full consideration had been given to them by the Dail Eireann at Dublin, but no way had been found to reconcile the differences which had arisen.

The future is not considered promising. The members of the special committee of the British Government who took part in the original conference are to meet to-morrow for the purpose, it is believed, of taking some definite action. Unless an agreement is reached by to-morrow at another meeting with the Irish delegates, it is understood that the Government will not submit its proposals to Sir James Craig. The Ulster Premier will speak at Belfast on Tuesday, and if no proposals have reached him by that time will announce the negotiations ended.

There is this to be said about the situation, that the Sinn Fein representatives are still in London, and Mr. Lloyd George has on many previous occasions shown himself capable of overcoming what appeared to be an almost insurmountable barrier. No official word has yet been given out that the negotiations have ended.

Those present at to-day's meeting were Mr. Lloyd George, J. Austen Chamberlain, Lord Privy Seal; Viscount Birkhead, Lord Chancellor, and Sir Robert S. Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, representing Great Britain, and Arthur Griffith, Robert Barton and George Gavin Duffy, representing the Sinn Feiners.

The general impression of the situation after the meeting was a very gloomy one. The Irishmen submitted the result of the Dail Eireann's examination of the latest proposals and pointed out where they were unacceptable. They had said no more on Thursday night than that the proposals required full consideration, and had not yielded any points in dispute.

Premier Lloyd George's difficulty, according to those in close touch with the situation, is that he cannot seem to agree to any terms which British opinion would not endorse. He is firm in the stand that the allegiance question should be settled by Ulster and would not be intelligible to the British electorate. An attempt was made to devise some form of allegiance the Sinn Fein might accept, but this apparently proved unsuccessful.

The crux of the partition was almost Irish unity as fundamental and was from that no proposal aimed at securing Ulster's assent should prove a possible permanent bar.

As things stand the net result, in the opinion of the commentators, will be to scrap the onus of the collapse on the Sinn Fein, and this will bring back Premier Lloyd George to the position he assumed before the negotiations started, that British law must be maintained and authority sought for drastic action. Meanwhile dominance in the Irish administration would rest with the military.

Thus far no agreement has been reached for any prolonged extension of the truce.

EXPANSION SOUGHT

Efforts Being Made to Get This Country to Enter Into New Plan

AMERICAN PATH OPEN

Broad Understanding With All Pacific Interests Joining Is Indicated.

IRISH AGITATORS ACTIVE

Trying to Discredit English Efforts at Conference—La Follette a Stormy Petrel.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.
Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.

For the next two or three days the activities of the delegates to the international conference will be confined to the ventures of various sub-committees and in watching the manoeuvring of the British and Japanese delegates to provide an acceptable substitute for the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

There probably will not be a public session of the conference before the end of the week, because of the absence of the British delegates and the formalities incident to the convening of Congress. It is quite possible that the Japanese Government will communicate in a day or two its decision over the conflict of views between the Japanese naval representatives and the American and British delegates, who will insist upon the scheduled ratio for capital ships contained in the Hughes formula.

It is expected, of course, that the Mikado's Government will acquiesce in the adoption of the Hughes plan by the conference. With that out of the way the major undertakings of the conference will have been accomplished, and the American delegates believe action on the other proposed reforms in armaments and Far Eastern affairs will be speedy, conclusive and wholly satisfactory to the people of the entire world.

Rapid Progress in Work.
So rapid has been the progress of the conference that barring the intrusion of unexpected complications final decisions may be reached before the end of the year, although the American delegates say the end of the conference has not even been discussed.

The work of the conference committees, which are proceeding quietly in a most satisfactory way, is not coming in for nearly so much attention as the artistic efforts of the British and Japanese delegates to devise a substitute for the Anglo-Japanese alliance that will be acceptable to this Government.

That troublesome instrument lies back of all other undertakings. Most of the contributions in the line of suggestions for preserving the essential features of the alliance between Great Britain and Japan have been engineered by the British delegates and a large and efficient force of diplomatic, political and journalistic propagandists whose team work has provoked the admiration of experienced international observers and most of official Washington, with the exception of an aggressive minority in Congress.

The Japanese delegates and their supporters have left to their British ally the greater part of the work of trying to gain the consent of the American Government to the re-creating of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and expansion of its scope.

Tripartite Treaty Proposal.
Confidence is expressed by some British spokesmen that the United States Government will express its willingness to negotiate a treaty with Great Britain and Japan. Such an event is not even among the possibilities of the conference. There is no basis for any statement to the contrary. The representatives of this country, Great Britain and Japan have informally discussed various proposals guaranteeing protection to all of the countries represented at the conference, but no conclusion has been reached regarding any of them.

The fact in the official of the American Government and its delegates in the conference have not indicated their acceptance of a single plan proposed by foreign Governments looking to an alliance of any character, certainly not one which has for its major purpose the perpetuation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.